TELEGRAPH OPERATORS' STRIKE.

Growing Magnitude of the Movement All Over the Country.

The Strikers Bold and Firm, and the Western Union Company Still Delying the Lightning.

Probable Suspension of Communition with the Atlantic and Cuba Cables.

Meeting of Operators in This City Yesterday-Striking Reports from Every Section - Statements of the Operators and the Western Union Company.

The strike of the telegraph operators is still in firm and persistent progress. At the Western Union e egraph office in this city only two first class operators and one "plug" were yesterday at Out of seventeen lady operators twelve have joined the strikers. The strike is daily assuming enlarged magnitude, and the strikers feel confident of success. Yesterday at four o'clock P. M. a meetbg of the operators on strike in this cuy was held at to 270 Grand street. There was a large attendance, ncluding several lady operators. The proceedings vere of the most orderly character.

Mr. R. J. HUTCHINSON was called to the chair, and after briefly explaining the object of the meeting aid they would first listen to a statement from Mr. ristie, chief Southern operator. Sir. Cusistie, on rising, said that he had a long

ory to telt, but that he would make it brief. Some of it was good news and some bad news. He would commence with the good news. The New York office s crowded with business. As far as he could learn here was only one place where more than two SI operators were still at work. This was at Pittsburg. p. Purtner West and at the South the offices were nearly destitute of operators. This was the good ews. The bid news was that the telegraph comany would take back only such men as they chose, ad that none will be taken back belonging to the pr clegraph League. (A voice—"Inat's good news." The telegraph company had an immense capital, and he had been told positively that they would risk millions before they would Jield an inch. His opinion was that if it took six months they would carry their point, (Several voices-"We will do it !") The telegraph company say they will shut up shop before they will yield. He had heard General Eckert say there was no power on earth that could move him. There was a higher power than General Eckert. The directors would be found to have the first say. General Eckert has tried to rope out the printing operators. There are only ex of these operators now at work in this city. This would be sufficient to keep business going modcrately.

Voices-"I think we have but enough of General Eckert."

Mr. Bunnans moved that reporters be excluded from the meeting. Mr. BELLows said that reportors ought to be ad

mitted. He believed that the majority of the mem bers present would accord with him in this regard. Mr. BURBANS mesisted that their meetings ought to be held secretly.

The Preside or stated that this was not a league meeting. Mr. Burbans' motion found no second, and so the

matter dropped.

Mr. Bellows went on to say that he was not will ing to see his little stock in the telegraph company sent to court. Their association was formed to protect their rights. Everybody who knows General Eckert knows that he is a man of no principle. He managed by Book or crook to become Assistant Secretary of War, but he never did any He was an arbitrary man. He refused the reading of the morning papers. At present he was keeping a police force in front of the office to prevent the stillers from going up stairs even after their personal property or letters from their friends. Tacy had no fault to find with the managers A. S. Frank and a letter because the first there was no one in Brown and A. L. Downes; but there was no end to the must to be found with General Eckert. All he had to say was, that if they continued their strike they would come out at light. They were the injured party, and right would conquer.

'telegrams were read announcing that the operat-ors in Portund, Me., had left their machines, and that in luffalo only the manager and six boys re-mained at work. (Applause.)

Mr. Christies and that a telegram had come from St. Louis saying that the operators there expressed

A. Christie Said that a telegram had come from St. Louis saying that the operators there expressed regret that they had joined the strike and were now satisfied that they had committed a gross blunder. A Voice—From whom did the news come? Mr. Christie—Mr. I aimer. A Voice—The authority is not reliable. Those telegrams are you for effect.

telegrams are got up for eff other telegrams were read and their reading interrunted with appliause, shewing the progress of the strike in places near and remote. Among them were the following:—

the following:— Washington, Jac. 5, 1870—2 P. M.
R. W. Popp.—The two chief operators here have just notified us that they will quit at the P. M. and join us. This makes us a unit. The Lone Star of Texas Hashes defance at the monopoly and has joined us to a man. ROYCE. N. W. BURKANS-In San Francisco three operators' surfer reduced. The

N. W. BUNKANS—In San Francisco terce operators sel aries reduced. They have the notices in their possession Three operators discharged for being members of the Tete grapiile Protective League. Eight operators in Sacrament oricuit were discharged for renoring to stant by San Francisco. Three operators salaries reduced there. This was the beginning. The general agent in California, Mr. Mumford added to the above despatch with his own hand and frank:—"Prevent my silence being construed into assent in any particular, my frank being attached to the message."

R. W. POPE—The manager of Western Union la iles' de-partment and all the ladies have joined us this morning. Do not budge an inch. ot budge an inch.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5, 1870.

R. W. POPE-We are firm and consident.

SPINK.

R. W. Pope. We stand firm. We will never steld as too.

Other telegrams were received announcing, in effect, that all the operators had abandoned their instruments and were firm in their resolve to continue the strike, from Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo, Battimore, Lexington, Eric, Omans, Gaiveston, Houston, Austin and other Texan cities; Corrinne, Che, enne, Sait Lake City, Virginia City and other Territorial towns; Milwaukee, Davenport, Assnylie, Cievcand, Detroit, Toledo, New Orleans and Amenica. and other territorial towns; animatice, baveling Assiving, Cleveland, Detroit, Toiedo, New Orieans and Augusta.

The committee appointed to investigate and report

The committee appointed to investigate and report upon the causes of the strike reported as follows:—

The Telegraphers' Protestive League claim that the cause of the waters using the cause of the water using the cause of the cause of the water using the cause of the The Telegraphers' Protective League claim that the cause of the western Usino Company, that they, the telegraphers, are not on the offensive, but on the detensive, that they the telegraphers, are not on the offensive, but on the detensive, that three operators' salaries were reduced twenty-live per cent in the san Francisco office, and also salaries of eight operators in the sacramento office, who, upon their refusat to submit to the reduction, were discharged, upon which the operators in the sacramento office, who, upon their refusat to submit to these offices abandoned their instruments and equitaminated their grievances and action to their fellow telegraphers in the East, who all, to a man, have stopped work and do not propose to work until justice is done to their brothren on the Pacific coast, where the reduction of salaries first commenced. This is the true cause of the telegraphers' strike, all statements of the monopolists to the contrary notwitestanding.

N. W. BUKHAM.
J. M. PITERS,
RA C. BEBLLOWS,
A. J. FLOWRY,

The report was accepted with applicate.

***The report was accepted with applicate.

**The report was accepted with a point and accepted that he had understood that western Union Telegraph Company here had pipied a five page despatch from San Francisco.

**The report was accepted with a place of the result of the country, as they well knew, nad come telegraph could rule the Western Union Telegraph Company. For one he should not linion Telegraph Company. For one he should not touch a key for the Western Union Telegraph Com-pany until every gentieman and lady who was now out of place was reinstated. (Loud and prolonged

Mr. Collins referred to the reassembling of Con-

nd thus far.
After some further speeches expressing a strong determination to continue the strike unto the Western Telegraph Company yielded to their terms and

the appointment of some committees, the meeting adjourned until ten o'clock this Morning.

Statement of the Firking Operators. The following is 'de statement of appointed by the first meeting of the operators of this city on Morelay evening to confer with the Expany:-

pany:

To the Editor of the Herathe.

The difficulty now existing between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the enembers of the Telegraph Protective League has become a subject of public interest, and it is this fact that prompts us to fairly state our position in the matter. Erroscous impressions have been conveyed by the publication of reports in the newspapers, estimably with a view to general information, but really in the interest of our late employer. These impressions it is our duty to counteract. In doing so, however, we castre it to be distinctly understood that our only motive is to correctly inform the public and not to create false sentiment by an or parte statement in relation to the affair.

Our organization is company of the contract o

only motive is to correctly inform the public and not to create raise sentiment by an or parte statement in relation to the affair.

Our organization is composed of independent divisions, known as circuits. One of these is designated as the tirand circuit, and is entrusted with the performance of duties incumbent on that position. The proamble of our constitution seas forth that "the nature of our business is such that a vast combination of capital must becessarily intervene between our most intelligent efforts and a commensurate reward of an appreciative public, and that we seek not only to protect our own rights but those of the public by retaining in our ranks the most worthy and skillful operators in the country, instead of allowing them to be driven from the profession through the unjust exectice of superior power wiended by the willing agents of our cumplyers, who are ever seeking official commendation by the exhibition of partinonhous economy.

Our ormanization extends to and includes San Francisco. Silvenia. On friday, December 181, 1869, our grand chief or onday referred a message in cipher informing him that on containing the containing the second of the containing the product to make in their classification which the company proposed to make in their classification when the company proposed to make in their classification when the company proposed to make in their classification when the company proposed to make in their classification when the company proposed to make in their classification when the company proposed to make in their classification of the proposed reduction of the New York circuit and instructed to regulate for an amicable self-tenent by requesting that the salaries of the members at San Francisco be not refunded, and that those who were discharged for refusing to the proposed reduction be reluxed to the classification of the authority of Mr. Minnford, their against all San Francisco the members as an Erancisco the not refused to the classification of the authority of Mr. Minnford, ford, their agent at San Francisco, that no salaries had been reclined.

In a second communication we endeavored to effect an honorable, peacesbie settlement, insisting upon the reinstanting the vestero Union Executive that members at other points, who had also suspended work, would resume their outles. The proposition was rejected, and the case at present stands thus:—The Western Union odicials rely implicity unon Mr. Mumford's statements, the members of the league believe that the statements of our circuit odicer in San Francisco are strictly true, and shall continue to believe them until proved untrue. In the latter even we will return to our duties at former salaries, guaranteeling to members and non-members who our league in the inture. In the meantime this committee awaits the section of the Western Union Tecestaph Executive looking to a peaceable settlement of this difficulty.

W. W. BURIANS, Chairman, Committee.

J. M. PETERS,

Statement of the Western Union Company. We have been requested by the Western Union Telegraph Company to publish the following as their statement of the facts attending the existing strike among their operators:-

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW YORK, Jan. 5, 1870.

To THE PUBLIC:—
The interruption of the business of this company by a strike among its operators is a matter of such general interest to the people of all sections as to call for an explanation on the part of its executive officers.

call for an explanation on the part of its executive officers.

The first intimation of difficulty reached this office Monday morning, when persons styling themselves "A Committee of the Telegraphers' Protective League" called to complain that certain operators in San Francisco, members of their organization, had been discharged because they would not submit to a reduction of salary, and demanded that these men should be restored to their former places and pay. They were told that the company had no knowledge of any reduction of salaries at San Francisco or elsewhere, but that inquiry into the facts would, be made of the manager at San Francisco. The reply of Mr. Mumford to this inquiry stated that he had discharged two men at San Francisco for trying to create dissatisfaction in the office and because the operating force at that point was larger than was needed; but that no reduction of

cisco for trying to create dissatisfaction in the office and because the operating force at that point was alreger than was needed; but that no reduction of salaries had been made or contemplated—the only changes having been by way of increase.

This reply was communicated to the opeoperators' committee, who had meantime presented to the others of the company a copy of resolutions purporting to have been adopted by the so-cathed league, demanding the restoration of the men in question and threat-oling a suspension of work on the part of its members if the demand was not complied with. Not satisfied with the explicit demand been assed, the operators in a second jetter demanded of the company a piedge to restore such operators at San Francisco, it any, as had been dissating a reduction of restole such operators at San Francisco. It any, as had been dismissed for resisting a reduction of salary; and also to reinstate in their former places and pay the operators who had left the company's service masevario of the western chiese at the can of their disanceted friends in Camorina. With neither of these demands could the company comply. It would have been a gratuitous insuit to a latinful onicer to send man mastrictions based upon a state of inciso which we had denied the existence, while, on the other hand, the executive officers could not supmine in reformed to restore to their places and pay persons who had left their employ without a shadow of reason and in a manner and for the purpose of dinbarrassing the company's basishess (as was avowed in the resolution adopted at the operators' meeting, and whose places had peria, a been supplied by new engagements. Such pledge would day interfered unjustinally with the functions of division and district superimendents and tions of division and district superintendents, and would have involved the violation of our contracts

would have involved the Violation of our contracts with innocean parties.

With innocean parties.

With this the correspondence ended, and the strike followed, both in this and in other principal cities.

The offices of the company deeply regret the inconvenience which this movement will occasion to its customers, not to speak of the inpury which it will cause to all parties and interests affected by it. The action of the operators has been caused upon a mistake, and they have permitted themselves to be imposed upon by undeserving men who had no real grievance to complain of. In spite of the very large reduction in toths which have been made by the western Union Company within the last three months no realistion in the pay of its employes has been made or contemplated. The course pursued by the operators is therefore as ungenerous as it is unjust. The company can only account for such actions on the part of an intelligent body of men, and many of whom have been for years in its service under the most cordial relations, by the fact that they seem to have surrendered their individual interty and the right of private judgement, which most Americans value so mighly, to become the fractional instruments of an irresponsible body. Of the existence and purposes of the felegraphers' Protective League the officers of this company had no knowledge previous to the present disturbance. They are now informed that is members bind themselves by a sacred oath to obey the orders of its officers. Such an order appears in the journals of this informing over the signatures of three persons, the chef of whom is the city manits members bind themselves by a sacred oath to oney the orders of its officers. Such an order appears in the journals of this morning over the signatures of three persons, the chief of whom is the city manager of another telegraph company. Thus it appears that the employes of the Western tono Company, by joining an organization thus officered, have put themselves in the situation of an army which, by solemn and secret conspiracy, should bind thesi to lay down its arms and surrender its cause at the bidding of, and upon the signal or, the commander of the enemy's forces. But the cause cannot be thus surrendered. Fortunately for all concerned, enough loyal men remain to command the situation and to serve as a nucleus to raw recruits. Such is the present situation of this company. It has force enough at this and all other important points to do the business which shall be brought to it and the numbers are increasing as rapidly as they can be put to work.

With forbearance and co-operation on the part of those whose interests it seeks to subserve things will speedily right themselves and the justee of the company is position will be vindicated.

O. H. PALMER, Treasurer.

ALONZO E. CORNELL: 1 Vice Presidents.

The Strike at the East-Communication With the Old Atlantic Cable Probably Suspended. BOSTON, Jan. 5, 1870.

The Boston telegraph operators of the Western Union Company are more enthusiastic and deter-mined than ever to resist the mjustice of the moappoly towards their professional brethren on the Pacific coast. The whole force of the main office, with two exceptions, and all the operators in the branch and suburban offices, have united their fortunes with the strikers, the movement including the lady as well as the gentlemen operators. As a consequence the company has been obliged to-day to refuse the burden of the busi ness offered, and its old patrons have gone over to the opposition line, almost but not quite smothering it with business. The strikers smothering it with business. The strikers have been in session all the day and evening, receiving and sending congratulations upon the success of their movement. They are enchusiastic and determined, and have every condicince in forcing justice from the great monopoly. They have received several messakes during the day from the San Francisco operators, declaring that their wages were reduced, and that some of them were discharged for belonging to the Lague, the statement of the Western Union Company to the contrary notwithstanding. The California telegraphers state that the operators whose salaries were reduced have the official notices of the company to that effect, and they sensibly conclude that the demail of the lacts by the Western Union Company is only for the purpose of prejudicing the public against the operators who are now demanding their rights. So far as public opinion in the Eastern States is concerned it is almost universally in favor of the strikers. Messapes have also ocen received here from Plaister Cove and nearly all intermediate stations, giving encouragement to those who resist the company's ill treatment of its California employes, and the indications are that all the operators in the principal cities east of Boston will refuse to work to-morrow. If this movement is carried into effect the messages passing over the old Atlantic cable will be greatly delayed by an absence of operators by work the land lines at this end. The Superintendents of the Eastern divisions have ordered a number of the have been in session all the day and even-

operators in the country to close their offices for duty, and about a dozen have compiled; but in overy instance they have been persuaded from doing anything further than reporting at the office, leaving immediately after and becoming sworn menabers of the League, and permanently arrayed in benaif of the strikers. Operators in Worcester, Springfield, Hartlord, New Haven Pall River, New Bedford and Portland, who were ordered to New York and Boston, have positively refused to go, and it is likely that they will refuse to work even in their own offices to increase of the work between New York and Bos on to-day; but they will probably join the strikers to-morrow morning. Their action in this direction is understood to depend upon the concurrent action of a couple of printing operators in New York.

The strike seems to have assumed vast proportions in the Eastern States and with the armaching of

rock.

The strike seems to have assumed vast proportions in the Eastern States, and with the sympathies of the 1e egraph patrons in their behalf the operators teel a degree of encouragement which cannot be well described. The outrages and burdens of the Western Union monopoly have been an numerous that the public are giad to see it come to grief, although this same gratified public is a great extent a sufferer by the strike. Those who have been compelled to telegraph have discovered the abinity of the opposition lines, and whatever may be the result of the strike, the Western Union monopoly with lose a large business heretofore permanent, and the same will be gained by the more liberal opposition lines.

The Strike in Washington and the South-Probable Suspension of Communication With

the Cuban Cable. WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1870. The operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company had another meeting here to-night. They received information that all the operators in the South have suspended work. The strike at Wilthe Cuban cable. Despatches have been received stating that to-morrow the operators at Portland, Me., will strike, and it is believed this while seriously interfere with messages through the Atlantic cable. The two chief operators here—Clark and Morean—who were at work last night, joined the strikers to-day. This leaves only the manager, Mr. Tinker. The company has picked up three gulars, and put them to work. It is stated, how-ever, that they are wholly inadequate to do the busi-ness. The only lady operator in this city inked her fortunes with those of the strikers to-day, saying she "was going with the boys." As matters now stand the business of the company will be greatly injured. Persons wishing to send despatches gener-ally go to opposition lines, having no assurance that they will go through while the deranged con-dition of affairs continues in the Western Union Company.

Despatches Received by the Western Union

Company.

The following despatch was received by the Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Com-

pany:—

Lenchburg, Va., Jan. 5, 187c.

I have just returned after an absence of one week in Tennessee, and now first realize the extent of the treacherous and disgraceful movement against the company, and am deeply numinated to learn that some of the Southern operators have proved faithess, but am proud to say that none of the operators of the district have descried their posts. I am arranging to send a few operators to other districts. The success of this movement would be a lasting reproach to the profession. I hope the company will not yield.

J. W. KATEN, Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1870.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5, 1970. Everything is working smoothly in this division and no further trouble need be apprehended with us SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5, 1870.

The telegraph operators' strike continues here. There is no interruption of the business, however, of the company, and the management are confident there will be none. The operators are sanguine that the company will be compelled to accede to their demands.

demands.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1870.

The managers of the Western Union Telegraph
Company nave a sufficient force of operators in Parladelphia, Battimore and Washington for the transaction of all business offering.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE STRIKE.

The Strike in Cincinnati-Interviewing th Contestants.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 4.]

Few more powerful corporations than the Western Union Telegraph Company have ever existed in this country. Divided into three great divisions, the Eastern, Central and Southern, and taking within its burview almost the entire extent of North America; with 4,700 stations, 66,23 miles of line and 121,595 or wire, added to a thoroughly disciplined staff bound to it, amost as seris to an autocratic power, and showing het earnings which the last three years of \$5.161,645 50, the company which began in 1551 on a capital of \$350,000 and paid as its last dividend six and a haif per cent on \$40,00,000 might well builded hance to any ordinary effort of organized labor. But the strike which caused so much inconvenience to our caizens yesterday is not an ordinary one, and we propose giving a brief account of its organization and progress:—

1 estersial moraling, at ten ofclock, the thirty-five operators engaged at the Third street office of the western Union Telegraph Company Lit the building, without any forewarning to the management, and held a meeting at the rooms of Mr. A. C. Lewis, on Sycamore street, with that gentleman in the chair, resulting in the sending of a committee to G. T. williams, Superincendent of the Seventh district, which comprises Onio, part of Indiana and part of Illinois, with a copy of the following:—

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the action of the oper-(From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 4.)

Resolved, That we cardially endorse the action of the operators of the Facilite slope in their opposition to the attempted reduction of stateries, and that we, as a portion of the preteriors, feel it our duty to support them with all our strength. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Mr. Whilams, and an answer requested as early as possible.

Mr. Williams replied in the following letter, and versally to the same effect:

veroally to the same effect:—

THE WESTERN UNION TR. CO., CENTRAL DIVISION, SUPERINTENDEN'S OPPICE, SEVENTH DISPRIOT. CINCINNATI, Obio, Jan. 3, 1870.

R. F. WEITERRO, D. W. BUSH, B. B. GLASS, COMMITTEE:—GENTLEMEN—In reply to your communication of this moraling I can only say that I have no control of the matters in San Francisco, or sisswhere outside my district. No reduction of salaries has been made in this district, and I believe none is contemplated in this district, and I believe none is contemplated in this district have any grievances which I have the power to remedy, I assure you that it shall be done in equity to both employer and employ. S. Yours respectfully, GEORGE T. WILLIAMS, Superintendent.

At three P. M. the operators again assembled in

At three P. M. the operators again assembled in open meeting, A. C. Lewis in the chair and William Spink secretary.

B. B. Glass was appointed a committee of one to wait on Mr. Williams and inform him they were ready to have an interview with him.

Mr. WEITBREC offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That any proposition to resume our work which does not guarantee the re-matatement on the old terms of all engaged in the present movement be rejected.

engaged in the present movement be rejected.

We called at about SIX O'Clock at the office of the Western Union Telegraph and found Mr. Williams absent and Mr. F. A. Armstrong, city manager of the company, in his office.

REFORTER—I want to "Interview" you, Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Armstrong—All right. Take a chair. What can I do to you?

Mr. Armstrong—All right. Take a chair. What can I do for you?

Mr. Armstrong—All right. Take a chair. What can I do for you?

Reporter—Give me in brief the history of this movement, so far as known by the company, and your position on the issue.

Mr. Arstrong, after briefly giving an account of the transactions of the morning, said:—They left without a moment's previous notice, and are unable to allege any local grievance. They cannot even state what was the proposed reduction of salaries in California, nor how many operators were discharged."

Reporter—Has the movement been long brewing,

outer—Has the movement been long brewing

ALL PORTER—Bas the movement been long brewing, and was the organization perfected over the wices: Mr. Armstrong—I hardly think they could have managad matters over our wires. Too many of the officers have once been operators and would propably overhear despatches sufficient to give a ciue. The whole thing has evidencily been cocked and primed for two months, though we know it to have been talked of openly on the streets of Chicage last week.

primed for two months, though we know it to have been talked of openly on the streets of Chicage last week.

REPORTER—What do they demand?

Mr. Armstrong—Here they demand what we cannot grant, having he control in the matter, that the employes discharged in San Francisco be reinstated. REPORTER—What would be your position?

Mr. Armstrong—I think we had better fight it out now, though the company should lose \$100.000 or more. I look upon this movement as a sort of strike in advance—a sort of showing of their strength. Wages have not been reduced here. In fact, though forty per cent of the gross receipts of this office are paid out in salaries, the salaries of six operators were increased in December, and these six are in the strike. If the company yields now they have no guarantee that the thing will not be repeated bext week—perhaps a demand made for fifty per cent increase in salaries. No company could stand this. REPORTER—What are you doing?

Mr. Armstrong—The best we can. We have lost business to-day, but have taken most that offered. We will probably be able to get the press report over to-night. We have eleven operators, including chief, and men called in from the oranches.

REPORTER—Hiney mean to protect their labor by organization their true and only policy is to make the cause of their Califorana oreturen their own. Do you not timk so?

Mr. Armstrong—Yes; but there is a right and a wrong way of doing things. They have no local givevance, they say, now; but if their strength is once submitted to they'il ocusion was the rolled a lady. This was a cause of complaint. The fact is, the organization mean to oppose temale operators. We cannot have this thing hanging over our neads; we must see our way through it.

REPORTER—Why is not something definite done at once?

Mr. Armstrong—Anson Stager, general superingment.

REPORTER—Why is not something definite done at once?

Mr. Armstrong—Anson Stager, general superintendent central division, would probably not have authority in the case. The president, Whinam Orton, of New York, is abroad, and the management faits on an executive committee. These are scattered. D. M. Greeu, the vice president, being president of the Louisville Short Line Road, while the secretary, O. H. Panner, 1s in New York. We have had no advices from the committee yet. The idea on which

the thing is done is not right. They do not themselves know what is the matter in Canfornia, but, right or wrong, are carrying out the communication for an hour after they had left work.

THE OPERATORS.

We next sought Mr. Lewis' room, on Sycamore street, where we found some twenty-five well dressed and rather good looking fellows, taking it enzy, in "open meeting." We were introduced to the pressions. Mr. A. C. Lewis.

Beponter—Mr. Lewis, I want to get at the pith of this matter. What is the real question at issue, from an operator's point of view?

"The wall will be real question at issue, from an operator's point of view?

"The wall will be real question at issue, from an operator's point of view?

"The wall will be real question at issue, from superior officers of a society that has been forming for nearly a year and a half.

Reporter—Was ints done over the wires?

Mr. Lewis—Yes; in cioner. We could even now use their wires under the law compelling them to receive anything paid for. We have been organized for general protection, and this is the first real issue raised. It is this—The company—we have means of knowing—have determined to make up the amount lost by the recent reduction of tariff out of the operators' wages. This they have done in some instances by hiring cheap men wherever a vacancy occurred. For instance, a man would leave, getting \$100 here, and go to Cleveland, where he would take a place at \$60, his place being filled at \$60. This, however, did not suit the company. It did not work isstenough. They then undertook to reduce salaries twenty live per cent in California, where they imagined we were weakest, as a feeter. The result you know. Two or three men demurred and were discharged. The rest left and telegraphed the next station, who followed suit. So the ball rolled on till it reached chicago, where they left, without hardly tacing time to notify as properly. In fact, it is partially the base manulested to join the movement that has prevented us receiving more definite news from California

operators.

Mr. Lewis—On the contrary, the lady workers are with us. Twenty of the ninety-five who struck in

Mr. Lewis—On the contrary, the lady workers are with us. Twenty of the ninety-five who struck in Chicago to-day were ladies.

REPORTER—Do you think they can hold out?

Mr. Lewis—Not when the movement becomes general. It takes two men to work every wire property, though mere tyros can "receive," and the business they lose goes into the hands of the opposition.

REPORTER—If they yield, even on your terms of amnesty to all, the ringleaders will be marked out for future dismissal?

Mr. LEWIS—Undoubtedly, if the association does

Mr. Lewis—chaloubtedly, if the association does not protect them.

Reporter—what is the title of your association?

Mr. Lewis—I could not give it to you without betraying lodge secrets, though it may leak out in time. It is peculiar to the business, as are the titles of the officers, &c. We are entirely a secret organization, and these nectings that have been open were merely informal gatherings. Many are with us who are not members of the society.

Reporter—Has the company been making much money?

Mr. Lewis—The net earnings have been between \$200,000 and \$300,000 per month, but they do not decrease the sinking fund, but take the recent deduction out of us. We have really no local complaint that would have been considered by us as a society. We have submitted, and would readily have been a little severe were it not this call from the Western coast. rom the Western coast.

REPORTER—Do you think you have adopted the

proper plane? It is complained you left them without any warning.

Mr. LEWIS—We were compelled to withdraw from Mr. Lewis—We were compelled to withdraw from the office to have a meeting. Nothing had been determined on previously. It was the sonse of the meeting that we should not return. Mr. Williams spoke to-day against the whole system of labor unions, forgetting that the company for which a works is the strongest "union" in the country.

From other genitemen present we learned that all nauds felt condident of success. There were about 4,000 operators in the country, and of these they controlled 3,000, including most of the experts. They were, in general, getting from forty dollars to 110 per month, and were of a class who could afford to fight the thing to the other end.

Such was the "very pretty quarrel" as it stood last night.

The Philadelphia Operators-The Monopoly

of the Westere Union.

[From the Philadelpia Day, Jan. 5.]

The "scrike" commenced in San Francisco on Saturday by the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company has extended to all the principal cities and news centres in the United States, including this city, in which some sixty operators of that monopoly resterday resolved to saistan their fellow craftsmen, as will be seen by the following, which, through a committee, they have issued;—

which, through a committee, they have issued;—
To all. Telegraph Operators We, the Western Union operators of Philadelphia, have resolved to sustain our brother cartsmen in the west and elsewhere who have dominiously resolved to resist the unjust attempt of the Western Binno Company to refuce their salaries in order to maintain a reduction of tariffs for the purposa of driving from the field homorable competition. We contend that it the central salaries is not resolved to the salaries and the first perposary sacrifice, and not as their camploges for that purposa, as we believe our orethren in the sucrounding contrary sympathize with us in our clores to promote the interests of the procession. We hereby carrierily call upon them to resist all overtures of the company which would conflict with our interests, and accept no position in Philadelphia or obsewhere, made vacant by our withdrawal, mult the childcutties between the company and ourselves are amicably adjusted.

Signed by the committee of three of the Western Union operators.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1870.

operators.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1879.

This manifesto of the striking operators, who well know wacreof they allirm, asseris that the Western Union Company desires to reduce the wages of their employes for the purpose of so far reducing the larnd on despatches as to drive from the died all competition, and the strikers have very properly determined that they will not consent to gui the company in doing this, but that the later shall draw from the wealth it has accumulated the funds required in its attermined that they will not consent to gui the company in doing this, but that the trinds required in its attempts to break down other telegraph companies. We trust that the telegraph operators generally, to whom the above document is addressed, will resolve to sustain these gentlemen who have the the spirit to thus resist the attempted oppression of the greedy and grasping monopoy. In question.

There will be an effort made by newspapers in the interest of the Western Union Company to make it appear that the men discharged in San Francisco were not dismissed because they had refused to take lower wages, but for other reasons. A despatch to this effect from San Francisco, framed by the agents of the Western Union Company, has aiready made its appearance, and the journals interested—perhaps all connected with the so-called Associated Press—will make this a text for articles in which this falsehood will be repeated and endorsed. The truth of the case is well understood by the operators who would not, with such marvellous unanimity, have given up their situations to sustain their Western brethren, without good case. The journals which will unlie in thus misrepresenting the striking operators are not confined to any political party or especial interest, except what they choose to consider their own, but comprise those of all parties, and many professing independence, among which are some that take expecial care to cajole the working classes, pretending to be friendly to them and their interests.

This strike is simp

corporation—an institution so utterly at enmity with everything akin to freedom and justice. These connais, nowever, will have to suffer with the monopoly which they have chosen to encourage, for it will be impossible for them to obtain their usual amount of news unto the operators receive justice,

Death in Paint and Pipes-The Smallpox-Cherry Street Nest-Letter from the American Consul at Gibraltar.

mitted his (published) report on the dangerous poisons in cosmetics, hair dyes and Croton pipes. The Board ordered the chemist to analyze the articles with a view of discovering whether there are lead poisons in the pipes and paint. A report on milk shows that Croton water con

tinues to be used largely.

Inspector Smith reported upon a filthy, dark

damp cellar at 59 Cherry street, where the typhoid fever has broken out, fourigen beds kept and a large number of persons nightly congregate to sleep. The attorney was instructed to commence

sleep. The attorney was instructed to commence proceedings.
United States Consul Sprague writes under date of 17th uit., that the bark Tijuco, Captain Howell, sailed Septemoer 15; the brig John Shay, Captain Nickerson, on the 10th December, and the bark Udoia, Captain Whittman, on the 15th December, for New York, without clean oills of health.

Dr. Swinsuans offered a preamble and resolution that the Board having on the 15th December, for new York, without clean oills of health.

Dr. Swinsuans offered a preamble and resolution that the Board having on the 15th December declared that smallpox, in an epidenic form, had oeen twice this season, brought into the city, informed the Congress of the United States that they have no data which induces them to recommend that Congress adopt measures which will require that every emigrant before embarking for the United States shall present to the commander's certificate of vaccination. This was rulled out by the resolution offered and passed at a meeting in December, asking Congress to enact a law on the subject. After a stormy discussion between Drs. Stone and Swinburne and Craze, in which it was charged that Dr. Harris was responsible for the assertions that smallpox had been introduced, the resolution was referred to Dr. Harris for his report.

THE REIGN OF BLOOD.

Shooting of James Logan No. 2 in Houston Street.

The Rogers Murder Again-Is Justice Vindicated ?- 1he Ante-Mortem Examination.

Time's revenges are terrible. Corruption may paralyze the arm of justice and law league with crime but sooner or later the wrong-doer is certain to reap his reward. One by one the outlaws of our city—they who laugh in the face of authority and break through society's safeguards—perish iniserably. Detective ingenuity may fait to discover sufficient proof of their guilt to warrant conviction, or political judges may shield them with their polluted ermine, but Time the Avenger is certain in its punishment.

Those religionists who argue that the hell of the Scriptures is in the breasts of the wicked and that the tortures of the damned are felt in the flesh must surely feel their position strengthened by the learful tragedy which. following close upon the horrors of the previous week, disturbed the quiet of the city yesterday. A young man in the heyday of his man hood, but full of iniquity, upon whose brow public opinion set the mark of Cain, the companion of prostitutes, a boastful outlaw, sensual and cowardly was in the early morn of Wednesday shot by a pistol in the hands of a ruffian of his own kind. death, which is momentarily expected, will be greatly deplored by the politicians and thickes of his district, and a few poor women, more wretched than himself, for they are doomed to live, may mourn his loss, but the community at large will have cause to rejoice when it is announced that he is no more. All good citizens will imment that the pistoi that killed James Logan No. 2 did not also destroy the entire colony of scoundreis who, making the Eighth ward their scene of operations, have established a reign of terror and thrown discredit upon the law and its administration.

A friend of "Mart Allen," the unpunished felon.

JAMES LOGAN, NO. 2, was implicated in almost every crime of consequence committed in the neighborhood in which he ived. Carrie Smith, the wretched woman in whose company he was when he was shot, was his pattner in guitt and ally in all his villanies. How far she was implicated in the appailing trageav through which Logan received his numeral appellation remains to be discovered. More than suspected of having foulty murdered Mr. Charies M. Rodgers in front of his own house in East Twentin street, on the morning of the 31st of December, 1868, James Logan, after his narrow excape from conviction, diver deep note dissipation and was the theme of admiring comment among the outlaws of the Eighth ward. Carrie Smith, as has already been stated, was a confederate and the partner in his crimes. company he was when he was shot, was his partner partner in his crimes.

THE SHOOTING.

A few minutes before two o'clock on Tuesday

partner in his crimes.

A few minutes before two o'clock on Tuesday morning, when peacetul culzens were asleep in bed, this woman and this man emerged from the eating saloon under the "House of Colamous," No. 25 west Houston street. They had had refreshments and were about going to some villanous den in the neighborhood. Logan betonight himself and went back for a cigar, andas he returned to the side-walk a rowly maned Jerry Dulin, who was jealous of him, came out from the saloon with a namber of others and rudely accossed Logan. After the manner of his disas, Logan, who was thoroughly aroused, declared his about to 'lick' Dunn or any of his ireads. Then vile and abusive ianguage was used; there was a tussic on the sidewark, and a moment later Dunn deliberately drew a Berringer pistol from his pocket, and taking deliberate and shot Logan in the left oreast, inflicting a mortal wound. The controversy was ended.

The Abrest And Release.

The report of the pistel woke up the police in the neignborhood. Officers Crateaden and Smith, of the Eighth precinct, ran up as last as they could, and lound Logan leaning on the salouter of the girl Carrie. He had successed in getting seventy feet away from the seene of the marter. As officer Smith approached to take min him custody, he had barely strength to cry out, "For God's sake, Smith, take me to a doctor's shop; Fin shot," In the meaning Crittenden saw Bunn standing opposite the saloon and took him in charge. The latter proceeding was, however, considered uncalled for by the runlans, who crowded around to shield the hurder. With oaths and blasphenous asseverations they succeeded in convincing the officers that Dunn was not the man, and the murderer was accordingly released. Before the mistake could be rectnical bunn ran down Houston to Greene street and disappeared, throwing away in his precipitate flight the fallow were subsequently made, but without avail, and then the wounded man and the woman Smith were taken to the station house in Wooster street and afterwards to b

by whom the shot was fired, is a native of Philadel -

pink; is about the eet time incless high, dark coinplexion, and between twenty-seven and thirty years
of age. Nearly two years ago he assumed the rôz
of detective, and playen his part with considerable
success. His "lay" was in the houses of ill-fame,
where he was wont to levy black mail on the infamous proprietors. This was infiftinging upon estaolished rights, so derry Duna (named Hawsshaw, the detective) was finally arressed and sent to
the State Prison for twelve months. Sluce his release he has been very active for himself in various
villantes and useful to the local politicians in
many ways. The saloon where the rowdies were
previous to the murder is kept by two men named
callott and Thomas, and is as "respectable" in appearance as some of the best of the kind in the
neighborhood.

Lodan's Present Condition
precludes all idea of his recovery. His doom is
seajed. He lies at Hellevue Hospital in a semi-unconscious state, and may die at any moment. Coroner Flynn was sent for by Warden Brennan yesserday forenoonsto take the dying rowdy's ante-mortem statement, and it was hoped that at last the
mystery which sill surrounds the kogers tragedy
would be cleared up. As will be seen, nowever, by
the following report of the examination, Logan
made no reference to his connection with that transaction. Hopes are entertained, however, that he
will make important disclosures when he becomes
assured that his wound is mortal.

THE ANTE-MONTEM REAMINATION
was taken with some difficulty, the man having to
stop repeatedly to take breath. He does not think
his life is in danger; but Dr. Melean, who is attendling him, states that he cannot long survive. The
hall entered between the fifth and stath ribs, passed
through the pericardium and is supposed to be
lodged in the left long. Logan states that he is
twenty-one years of age, is a native of Ireland and
resides at No. 226 East Twenty-minth street, lifetween twelve and one o'clock this morning—he
tainks at about quarter-past one—he went into the
resta

speak to the girl or to either of the men in the saloon; he knew them all by sight, but did not know any of their names; the bariender was the only man he conversed, with.

LOGAN AND THE ROJERS MURDER.

It will be remembered that on the 25th of January of last year Coroner Flynn and a jury went to blackwell's Island and interrogated an unfortunate woman in the hospital there, who, it was said, was acquanted with James Logan No. 2, then under arrest for the murder or Mr. Charles M. Rogers, on the morning of the 31st of December. The woman gave her evidence willingly at first, out, suspecting at length that danger of some sort to nerself or Logan was meditated, became more cautious, and it was found impossible to connect the hinks in the chain of evidence already entwined around the accused from the statement she made. Very little doubt, however, remained on the minds of any of those present that Logan No. 2 was one of the men who committed the foul deed in Twelfth street. Therefore, as it is not improbable that Logan may make a contession before he dies, the TESTIMONY OF MARTHA ELLSWORTH.

The woman referred to, is deserving attention. It is as follows:—Between one and two o'clock on the morning of the 31st of December, 1568, James Logan (No. 2) called at the house No. 171 Greene street, where I was stopping, and remained until about seven o'clock that morning, when, on leaving, he said he was going ap town: a young man named lift! Romoathle accompanied him out of the house; on that morning Logan was dressed in a heavy white overcoat, black pants, and had on a soft, low, round top Derby hal, signify turned on the edges; he he again cauce at 171 Greene street; he was dressed in the same base undercoat and pants he wore in the morning, and had on a heavy black overcoat; he wore a different style of hat from the one he nad when he first called—a soft "Aipine;" I asked him what had become of his other overcoat, and he analys he were a different style of hat from the one he nad when he first called—a soft "Aipine;" I

was the matter with his hand; he answered that he had hart it on the fences; he remained in the house all night; he did not undress, but only took off his overcoat and laid down on the bed; he left the next morning (New Year's day) at about cleven o'clock, and I have not seen him since.

When asked by the Coroner if the articles of dress, hat and pieces of coat forn from Mr. Rogers by the maderer, looked like those worn by Logan (No. 2) on the night of the Sist of Becember, the witcess said they did not, but testified that the man's hand was not bandaged up on his first visit.

I kamination continued—Logan left me at seven o'c lock to go up town: I am sure of the hour; I have given true auswers to the questions put to me.

As the Coroner was leaving the room after the examination Martia Eleworth beckone! to him and asked, in a balf whisper 'Do you think Jimmy killen Mr. Rogers:" of course ane received no answer.

JOURNALISTIC SHARP PRACTICE.

How the Bohemian Copperhead Organ Obtains Its News.

A Herald Bespatch Strayed or Stolen and Bishonestly Appropriated.

The following telegraphic despatch from the State capital, written and regularly forwarded on Sunday for our special use by our Albany correspondent, we find paraded under a flaming head as a special despatch of their own in the Bohemian organ of this city on Monday morning.

How the desputch was obtained we shall not now stop to inquire. Sufficient for the public to know that it was our property and that it was appropriate 1 by the copperhead paper to its own use without our knowledge or consent:-

FROM ALBANY.

Gathering of the Forces at the State Capital-Cundidates for Legislative Office-The Me-

Cundidates for Legislative Office—The Metropolitan Commissions—Important Cancus.

[Special Despatch to the World.]

Allany, Jan. 2, 1870.

The capital is filling up with legislators and lobbymen. Members of the State Legislature arrived today in considerable numbers to prepare for the organization on Tuesday. All the democratic Sensiors except limbard and Candwell are here, and about half the democratic members of the liodee. The republicans, having nothing to say as to the disposition of official positions, are saving their board by staying at home.

The speakership.

At present the subject of most important discussion is the Speakership. It has entirely between linchman and Jacobs. Fragg, of troy, is in the field also, but with only a local force at his boak. Hitchman's friends chain at least fitty-eight votes out of the severty-four in the cancus to-morrow. Jacobs will get the eight votes of the kings county delegation certainty, perhaps as many more from the country, but it is doubted whether ne will get the votes from queens and Suffolk, and probably a few river county and interior members will go for him; but this is not certain. The Brooklyn candidate is fail of pinck, and will contest the fight against Tammany. If he does not win, which is quite improbable, he will at least gain an honorable position on the floor and a claim for something better in the lature. A large delegation of Brooklynites, with able, he will at least gain an honorable position on the floor and a claim for something better in the floor and a claim for something better in the floor and a claim for something better in the floor and a claim for something better in the floor and a claim for something better to support him. Kings county is very bitter against Tamman, and its representatives from Brockiyn make no secret of it. They thank that New York asks too much and will grant too little.

CLERKSHIP OF THE ASSEMBLY.

For Clerk of the Assembly Mr. Cornelius W. Armstrong, of Albady, who neid that position so creditably in 1868, has no opponent.

For Sergeant at-Arms of the Assembly the prominent candidates are Mr. J. G. Rhodes, of Syracuse; flowell, of Suffolk; Hubbard, of Olsogo. For Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate the candidates are messrs. Cranam, of Oneids; Newton, of Saratoga, and Jared Sanlord, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Holse in 1868.

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

and Jared Saniord, who was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Holse in 1968.

CLERK OF THE SENATE.

There will be a brief fight for the clerkship of the Senate. The candidates are Caikins, of New York, Skeen, of Niagara; hyman 6. Sanin, of Buffalo, and Clark, of the Troy Whip. The former claims the five votes from New York, two from kings and the other three necessary for election from the country democratic Senators.

Will be held on Theaday morning, before the session opens, in Twead's rooms at the Delayan House, when the legislative programme will be presented. Colonel A. U. Murphy will preside. I think I can give a sketch of its leading features.

The Commissions.

The Metropolitan commissions will not be totally abolished, but there will be a radical change in the personnel of each. Appointments to these commissions will be placed in the flavour of the commissions will not be seen and Common Council—that is to say, the insunicipal government will revert to the people, where it belonged before it was transferred to Albany. The Board of leath will proposely be when and their dures fransierred to the Police Department. Some new outcais will be appointed for the Metropolitan Police, the Fire Department and Croton Boards; but of competent men. These feltories will very likely be simplified by embodying them in a new city charter for New York. Such plans will at least be siggested in caucus.

The Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Commission.

bers, and restrict their arbitrary authority. The Kings county members, it is said, will occurant this. TAMMANY.

The magnates of New York, Tweed, Sweeny and Connoily are here, together with the whole city delegation, who arrived by special train to-day. The rammany lenders have had consultations with the leading men throughout the State during the day, and everything seems, at least, to have reached a satisfactory solution. Faminianly is moderate in its demands had conciliatory in regard to all the pointical interests of the State, it does not mean to dictate, but consult and agree on all the measures of State as well as metropolitan concern with its needs seemstors, who are now in perfect accord, and its twenty members of Assembly, who have had a caucus and agreed to act as a unit. It has the substantial powers and the magnanimous spirit of its leaders greatly ands to its strength.

THE GOVERNOU'S MESSAGE.

Will, of course, exclusively occupy Executive aftention until it is delivered. Then will come the struggle for the appointments. In Abundance.

For the Health Office there are at least twenty prominent applicants from the several sections of the State. The friends of Dr. Dayton, of Owwego, and active. Dr. Carnachan has also many friends. It is understood that Tweed and Sweeny are for the liatter. How it will result, of course, cannot be foreseen.

ter. How it will result, of course, cannot be foreseen.
George W. Miller, of Rochester, and Smith Weed
are strongly contesting for Superintendent of the
insurance Department. Howell, of Steuben, a
prominent banker, is strongest at present for the
Bank Department.

The greatest trial of strength will be over the Harbor Masters and Port Wardens. There are cieven of
the former and nine of the latter to be appointed,
and there are 428 applicants. This will give a small
percentage of dividends.

The journal that used the above Herald despatch
contents the following editorial reference to it:—

contains the following editorial reference to it:-Our Albany despatch foreshadows the election Hiteaman for Speaker, Armstrong for Clerk a Rhodes for Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly. Our correspondent writes the following letter de nunciatory of this specimen of journalistic sharp

practice:-ALBANY, Jan. 4, 1870. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERA TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Please discover by what process my Herald despaten of Sunday might got to the World office and appeared in that paper on Monday, with my name

The operator received my despatch in one of our The operator received my despatch in one of our printed envelopes, directed, "James Gordon Benett, Herald Building, New York." so that the error could hardly have occurred in Albany. How it got to the World office is a mystery, and how they came to publish it is a piece of mean trickery, which is denounced pretty severely here, and much astonishment is produced that Mr. Manton Marbe should have permitted such a gross outrage to be perpetrated upon the rights and property of others. They must have known that it was not their property.

NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of this society was neid last evening at the Mott Memoriai Hail, No. 64 Madison avenue, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Mr. H. R. Styles, the President, occupied the chair. The particular business and objects of the society are to discover, pro-cure and perpetuate wantever may relate to genealogy and obography, and, more particularly, to the genealogies and biographies of families associated and identified with the State of New York. The Librarian's report was read and unanimously adopted. Mr. J. S. Gaurier proposed the re-election of H. R. Styles, W. F. Hoico nbe and S. S. Purple as the "First class trustees," which was carried. The following trustees were also appointed:—"Second class," General G. S. Greene; "Inited class," C. E. Moore. Several valuable gaditions to the library were received and acknowledged, and after some routine business the society adjourned. The first periodical of the society, entitled "Bui-letia of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society," has just been issued, from which it ap-pears that the society and its inception with Dr. D. N. Holton, of this city, at whose residence a meeting was held on February 27, 1882. Though the society has only been established about eight months, it al-residy possesses a valuable library of 385 bound ness and objects of the society are to discover, pro-

ready possesses a valuable library of volumes and over 100 rare pamphiets, numbers lifty corresponding members a